WF**21**

DK: INSTALLATIONS- OG BRUGSVEJLEDNING
UK: INSTALLATION MANUAL AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
D: INSTALLATIONS- UND GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG
FR: NOTICE D'INSTALLATION ET D'UTILISATION

WESTFIRE

DANSK INGENIØRKUNST

WF**21**

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WESTFIRE

DK: INSTALLATIONS- OG BRUGSVEJLEDNING – WESTFIRE WF21

Norge: Denne vejledning omfatter følgende ovne med produktdokumentasjon SINTEF 110 - 0252
(Vi henviser til NBL´s hjemmeside www.nbl.sintef.no)

Vi ønsker Dem tillykke med Deres nye brændeovn fra Westfire ApS. For at De kan få størst mulig glæde af Deres nye brændeovn og for at der ikke skal opstå problemer, beder vi Dem gennemlæse denne vejledning.
Vi henviser til at, "alle lokale forordninger, inklusive dem der henviser til nationale og europæiske standarder, skal overholdes ved installation af anordningen"
Ønskes der flere oplysninger om installering og fyring med pejse eller brændeovne, kan vi henvise til pjecerne "Bygningsreglement" i det pågældende land som WF 21 er godkendt i og "Korrekt fyring", der begge udgives af Byggestyrelsen og som kan rekvireres hos Deres brændeovnsforhandler eller skorstensfejer.

Norge:
Henvisning til norsk regelverk angående installasjon av ildsted.
"Nye regler for installasjon av ildsteder pr. 2000-01-01"

"Installasjon av nye ildsteder skal meldes til de lokale bygningsmyndigheter. Huseier står selv ansvarlig for at alle krav til sikkerhet er ivaretatt på en forskriftsmessig måte og er forpliktet til å få installasjonen inspisert og sikkerheten bekreftet av en kvalifisert kontrollør. Lokalt feiervesen må informeres dersom installasjonen medfører endret feiebehov."

OPSTILLINGSVEJLEDNING/INSTALLERING
Ved installering af Deres brændeovn er der en række love og bestemmelser i Bygningsreglementet, der skal overholdes. Disse bestemmelser kan man læse i Bygningsreglementet. Bygningsreglementet siger, at ved lukkede ildsteder skal brændbare gulve dækkes mindst 30 cm foran fyringsåbningen og mindst 15 cm til hver side. Underlaget skal være af ikke brændbar materiale f.eks. stålplade, glasplader, klinker eller kunstskiferplade.

Norge:
Under platen av ubrennbart materiale skal brennbart gulvbelegg fjernes.

Gulvene som brændeovnene skal installeres på, skal have en tilstrækkelig bæreevne.

Afstande til brændbart materiale som angivet på EN 13240 skiltet bag på brændeovnen.

	Bag (cm)	Siden (cm)	Møbleringsafstand Foran (cm)
WF 21	17,5 cm	30 cm	80 cm

Til ikke brændbar væg er der ingen regler om afstand, men vi anbefaler 10 cm bag ovnen pga. rengøring.

Norge:
En ikke brennbar vegg er en mur- eller betongvegg uten, brennbare matterialer på modsatt side. Ved bruk av forskriftsmessig oppsett brannmur som beskyttelse av brennbar vegg skal ovnenes oppstillingsavstand være minst 5 cm bak og 20 cm til side.

Forbrændingen kræver luft og der skal derfor være frisk lufttilførelse til rummet, hvor ovnen er opstillet, disse skal være placeret således at de ikke kan blokeres. Det kan være i form af en ventil (ventilen skal være åben og have tilstrækkelig kapacitet når ovne er tændt) eller et friskluftsystem koblet til ovnen.
Alle brændeovne fra Westfire er forsynet med en røgvenderplade, der sørger for, at røgvandringen bliver lang nok.

SKORSTENSTILSLUTNING
Der skal altid anvendes en skorsten med en diameter på min. 15 cm, svarende til en lysning på 175 cm^2.
Skorstenen skal have en sådan højde, at trækforholdene er i orden, at røgen ikke generer omgivelserne og skorstenen skal være forsynet med er let tilgængelig renselem.

WF 21: er godkendt efter europæiske standard (EN 13240). Den nominelle varmeydelse er 5 kW.
WF 21: har en afprøvningsvægt på 81 kg.
Minimumsrøgtrækket: Ovnen er afprøvet med et røgtræk på 12 Pa. Max røgtræk 25 Pa.
Røggasmasseflowet er 6,3 g/sek.
Røggastemperaturen er målt til 248°.
WF 21 har både top og bagudgang.

Skorstenen kan forsynes med et reguleringsspjæld i ovnens røgrør, så skorstenstrækket kan reguleres på dage med kraftig blæst. Spjældet må ikke kunne lukkes helt til, men skal have et friareal på mindst 20 cm^2 af rørets totale lysningsareal.
Der kan også anvendes andre former for trækbegrænsere fx ved at slippe luft ind i skorsten uden om ovnen.

WF 21 kan tilsluttes skorsten hvor der også er tilsluttede andre anordninger.
Gasfyrede anordninger skal altid have deres egen skorsten hvor der ikke må være tilsluttede andre anordninger.

Norge:
Henvisning til skorsteinsleverandørens spesifikasjoner og anvisning for korrekt røkinnføring i elementskorsteiner.
For teglskorsteiner skal ovnens røkrør føres inn i en røkstuss som er murs fast i skorsteinen.

BETJENINGSVEJLEDNING
Første gang De fyrer i brændeovnen, vil den varmebestandige maling hærde, hvilket bevirker, at der opstår en del lugt og røg. Sørg derfor for en god udluftning.

De bør ligeledes holde lågen lidt åben under de første par påfyringer og først lukke, når ovnen er kold, så undgår De at paksnoren klæber sig fast til ovnen og går løs.
Når den varmebestandige maling er hærdet, **skal lågen holdes lukket,** undtagen under optænding, brændselspåfyldning og fjernelse af restmaterialer, for at forhindre udslip af røggas.

Inden optænding åbnes luftsystemet ved at trække luftstangen helt ud og åbne for lågen ca. 1-2 cm.
Man tænder bedst op i ovnen med optændingsblokke. Brug aldrig sprit, benzin eller andre brandfarlige væsker til optænding! Læg nogle mindre stykker træ på tværs i ovnen ovenpå optændingsbriketterne.
Når der er godt ild i brændet ilægges der 2 stykker træ på ca. 20 cm med en samlet vægt på ca. 1,2 kg. Efter ca. 7 min lukkes luftstangen ca. 10%. Brændselspåfyldningsintervaller ved nominel varmeydelse er ca. 1 gang pr. time.
WF 21 er beregnet til intermitterende forbrænding. (der skal ilægges træ ofte og ovnen er ikke fremstillet til døgnkontinuerlig opvarming.)

Westfire 21 er forsynet med en reguleringsventil til sekundærluft der skal sikre ilt til forbrændingen.

Ved fyring i brændeovnen vil alle overflader blive varme og der skal udvises fornøden **forsigtighed.**
Ved betjening af spjæld og håndtag, skal der bruges hanske.

I tilfælde af skorstensbrand: Luk for luftspjældet og lågen, derefter ring 112 eller det lokale Brandvæsen.

GRUNDINDSTILLING AF SPJÆLDENE UNDER DRIFT

	Sekundær luft
WF 21	90 % åben

Det er nødvendigt at gøre sine egne erfaringer med hensyn til indstilling af sekundærluft, da f.eks skorstenskvalitet, skorstenshøjde, brændselskvalitet og de ydreforhold spiller en stor rolle, men man kan se om forbrændingen sker på den rigtige måde. Hvis Deres ovn indvendig får en belægning af hård blank sod, er der tegn på en ufuldstændig forbrænding, i så fald skal der tilføres mere sekundærluft.

Det er vigtig at man inden fyring kontroller trækforholdene, det kan fx gøres ved at krølle et stykke avispapir sammen, ligge det i brændkammeret og antænde det, hvis røgen trækker fint ud gennem skorsten er trækforholdende i orden.

BRÆNDSEL
Brug aldrig giftigt træ såsom spånplader, malet eller imprægneret træ. Brug altid tørt træ. Træets tørhedsgrad spiller en særdeles stor rolle, idet det foruden dårlig fyringsøkonomi også giver anledning til løbesod.
Nyfældet træ indeholder 60-70% vand, hvilket gør det fuldstændig uegnet til fyring.
Man skal regne med at nyfældet træ skal stå stakket til vindtørring, under et halvtag i 2 år, før det er egnet til fyring.

VEDLIGEHOLDELSE
Asken bør tages ud med jævne mellemrum.
Rengøring af ovnen bør kun foretages når ovnen er kold. Ovnen rengøres udvendig med en tør klud. En gang årligt bør ovnens indre rengøres. Dette gøres ved at rengøre brandkammeret for aske og evt. sod og tjærerester.
Røgvenderpladen bør tages ud, da snavs og sod vil lægge sig bag på pladen. Pakninger i låge vil efter længere tids brug blive slidt og bør tjekkes.
Regelmæssig bør ovnen, røggasforbindelsestykket og skorsten efterses af kvalificeret montør, efter længere stilstandsperiode, **skal skorstenen** kontrolleres for blokeringer inden genoptænding.
På udsatte steder kan lakken nedslides p.g.a. overophedning, dette kan ligesom andre lakskader repareres med en speciel senothermlak på spraydåse, som kan købes i alle pejseforretninger.

Norge:
Aske skal kun oppbevares i ubrennbar beholder og skal ikke blandes med annet brennbart avfall.

Der er monteret skamolplader i brandkammeret. Disse plader vil med tiden blive nedslidte og skal udskiftes. Det samme gælder røgvenderpladen.
Hvis De kommer til at kaste et brændestykke for hårdt ind i ovnen, kan dette indebære, at en skamolplade revner. Dette har ingen betydning for forbrændingen (gælder ikke røgvender pladen). Først når skamolpladerne er så nedslidte, at disse ikke mere er hele, skal pladerne udskiftes dette gælder også hvis skamolpladerne har flere revner.

Ved overophedning af brændeovnen skal luftspjældet og lågen være lukket.

DRIFTFORSTYRRELSER
Hvis glasset soder til, skyldes det højst sandsynligt vådt træ eller at bålet får for lidt sekundærluft.

Brænder træet for hurtigt, kan det skyldes at skorstenstrækket er for kraftigt eller utæthed ved lågen.

Varmer ovnen for lidt kan det skyldes fyring med vådt træ.

Røg eller lugtgener kan skyldes dårligt skorstenstræk. Kontrollér om røgrør/skorsten er tilstoppet og skorstenens højde i forhold til omgivelserne.
Tilsodning af skorsten kan skyldes brug af vådt træ eller at forbrændingen får for lidt sekundærluft.

GARANTI
Der ydes 5 års garanti på fabrikationsfejl på Deres nye ovn. **Deres købsfaktura** gælder som dokumentation for købsdato. **Garantien gælder ikke skader**, som følge af forkert betjening, f.eks. overophedning, forkert tilslutning, eller skader der er opstået p.g.a. ydre påvirkning af fysisk karakter.

Garantien omfatter ikke skader på udskiftelige dele, transportomkostninger i forbindelse med garantireparationer eller montering/demontering ved garantireparationer.

Der advares mod enhver uautoriseret ændring af anordningen.
Ved reparation brug alene reservedele anbefalet af Westfire ApS.

UK: INSTALLATION MANUAL AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS – WESTFIRE WF21

This manual refers to the stove type listed below, which has been tested in accordance with EN 13240.

Congratulations on your purchase of a new wood burning stove from Westfire ApS. Please read this manual carefully in order to ensure that you get maximum enjoyment from your new stove and to prevent any problems.

Please note that "all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance".

For further information on installing and using fireplaces and wood burning stoves, please see the relevant brochure on building regulations that applies to the country in which WF 21 has been approved, as well as the relevant brochure on the correct use of wood burning stoves available from your local stove supplier or your chimney sweep.

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

You must comply with all applicable national and local building regulations when installing your wood burning stove. Please see the applicable regulations for full details. The regulations state that flammable floors beneath closed hearths must be covered by a fire-proof material that extends a minimum of 30 cm in front of the stove opening and a minimum of 15 cm on either side. The fire-proof material may be e.g. a steel plate, a glass plate, tiles or artificial slate.

The floor on which the wood burning stove is to be installed must be sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the stove.

The minimum distances to flammable materials are specified on the EN 13240 plaque on the back of the stove.

	Rear (cm)	Sides (cm)	Furniture in front (cm)
WF 21	17,5 cm	30 cm	80 cm

There are no rules regarding the minimum distance to non-flammable walls, but we recommend leaving a gap of at least 10 cm behind the stove to make cleaning easier.

Combustion requires air, and fresh air must therefore be available in the room in which the stove is installed. Air inlets must be positioned in such a way that they cannot be blocked. An air inlet may be a vent (the vent must be open and the capacity of the vent sufficient when the stove is lit) or a fresh air system linked to the stove.

All wood burning stoves from Westfire are fitted with heat deflection baffles, which ensure the maximum efficiency and the clean burn of the stove. These baffles should not be removed.

CHIMNEY CONNECTION

The chimney to which the stove is connected must have a diameter of at least 15 cm, which corresponds to an area of 175 cm^2.

The chimney must be sufficiently long to provide a good chimney draft, and to ensure that the smoke from the stove will not cause a nuisance. The chimney must be fitted with an easily accessible cleaning hatch.

WF 21 has been approved in accordance with EN 13240. The nominal heat output of this stove is 5 kW.
WF 21 has a test weight of 81 kg.
Minimum draft: The stove has been tested with a draft of 12 Pa. Max. draft 25 Pa.
Flue gas flow 6.3 g/sec.
Flue gas temperature 248°C.
WF 21 is fitted with both a top and rear outlet.

The chimney may be equipped with a regulation damper in the flue pipe to allow the draft to be regulated on windy days. The damper must not be able to close fully, and must have a clearance of at least 20 cm^2 of the total clear opening of the pipe.

Other types of dampers may also be used, such as allowing air to enter the chimney by bypassing the stove.

More than 1 appliance on a flue system is not allowed in the UK under any circumstance.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The heat-resistant paint on the stove will harden the first time you light up the appliance. This process produces a good deal of smoke and odour, and the room should therefore be well ventilated.

The stove door should be kept open during the first couple of firings and only closed once the stove has cooled down to prevent the packing cord around the door from sticking and coming away from the door. Once the heat-resistant paint has hardened, **the stove door must be kept closed** except when lighting the stove, adding firewood or removing ash in order to prevent flue gas from escaping.

Firelighters should ideally used when lighting the stove. (Never use mentholated spirit, petrol or other flammable liquids)

To light the stove
1. Place a few smaller pieces of dry wood (kindling) in the stove on top of the non toxic firelighters.
2. Fully pull open the air slider(secondary air)
3. Light the firelighters and push the door closed until it is 1-2cm open. (do not lock the door shut)
4. Once the fire has caught, add two pieces of wood measuring approx 20cm with a combined weight of approx 1.2kg and again push the door closed until it is 1-2cm open. (do not lock the door shut)
5. After approximately 5 minutes when the fire is burning brightly shut the door. (leave air slider fully open)
6. After approximately another 7 minutes close the air slider by 10% (90% open)

At nominal heat output, expect to refuel your stove approximately once an hour.

WF 21 is designed for intermittent combustion (wood must be added often and the stove is not designed for 24-hour use).

WF 21 is equipped with a control valve for secondary air designed to ensure a plentiful supply of oxygen during firing.

When lit, the stove will get very hot and due care must therefore be exercised. Please use a glove when operating levers and dampers.

In the event of a chimney fire: Close the air damper and the stove door, and call 999 or your local fire department.

BASIC POSITIONS OF DAMPERS DURING OPERATION

	Secondary air
WF 21	90 % open

You will need to become familiar with your stove in order to be able to regulate the secondary air intake correctly, as factors such as the quality and height of your chimney, the quality of your fuel and the external conditions play a large role. It is easy to see whether the stove is functioning correctly, however. Incomplete combustion may lead to a build-up of hard, shiny soot on the inside of your stove. This is prevented by the introduction of additional secondary air.

It is important to check the draft conditions before lighting your stove. This may be done, for instance, by crumpling a piece of newspaper, placing it in the combustion chamber and lighting it. The draft conditions are good if the smoke is drawn away through the chimney.

FUEL

Never use toxic wood such as chipboard, impregnated or painted wood. Always use dry firewood. The dryness of the firewood plays an important role since the use of wet wood results in poor fuel economy and may cause tarry soot to form.

Newly cut wood contains 60–70% water, making it totally unsuitable for use as firewood.
Newly cut wood should be stacked and air dried under cover for two years before being used as firewood.

MAINTENANCE
Ash must be removed from the stove at regular intervals.

The stove must be completely cold before being cleaned. The outside should be cleaned using a dry cloth. The inside of the stove should be cleaned once a year. To clean the inside, remove all ash, soot and tar residue from the combustion chamber. The smoke plate should be removed as dirt and soot will collect behind it. The packing cord in the door will wear over time and should therefore be checked.

The stove, the flue pipe connection and the chimney should be checked regularly by a qualified engineer. The chimney should also be checked for blockages before relighting the stove if it has not been used for an extended period of time.

The lacquer may wear thin in exposed places due to overheating. This, and other lacquer damage, may be repaired using a special senotherm lacquer spray available at all stove outlets.

Ash must be stored in a non-combustible container and must not be mixed with other combustible waste.

The combustion chamber is lined with Skamol. These panels will wear over time and will therefore need replacing. The same is true for the smoke plate.

A Skamol panel may crack if hit too hard by a piece of firewood. This has no effect on the function of the stove (this is not the case with the smoke plate). The Skamol panels will only need to be replaced once they become very worn and are no longer whole, or if they crack in several places.

The air damper and the stove door must be closed in the event of overheating.

OPERATING PROBLEMS
Soot forms on the window: The firewood may be too wet, or the intake of secondary air may be insufficient.

The wood burns too quickly: The chimney draft may be too strong, or there may be a leak near the door of the stove.

The stove fails to heat fully: The firewood may be too wet.

Smoke or odour: Weak chimney draft – check for blockages in the flue pipe/chimney and check the height of the chimney in relation to the surroundings.

Soot in the chimney: The firewood may be too wet, or the intake of secondary air may be insufficient.

GUARANTEE
Your new stove is covered by a five year guarantee against manufacturing defects. **Your receipt** documents the date of purchase. **The guarantee does not cover damage** caused by faulty operation such as overheating or the stove being incorrectly connected, or damage which occurs as a result of external physical force.

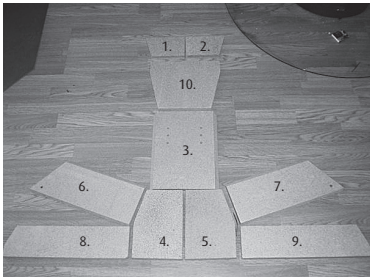
The guarantee does not cover damage to replaceable parts, transport costs associated with repairs under warranty or the installation/dismantling of the stove in connection with repairs under warranty.

Warning! Any unauthorised modification of the appliance is forbidden.
Only replacement parts recommended by Westfire ApS should be used for repairs.

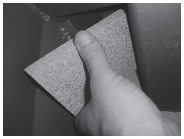
VERMICULITE FIRE BRICK INSTALLATION SEQUENCE – WESTFIRE UNIQ 21

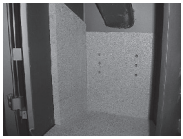
Installation procedure:
Right inner top baffle brick 2 – positioned on secondary air pipe & side supports.

1 – Left Inner Top Baffle Brick
2 – Right Inner Top Baffle Brick
3 – Rear Brick
4 – Left Base Brick
5 – Right Base Brick
6 – Left Angled Side Brick
7 – Right Angled Side Brick
8 – Left Side Brick
9 – Right Side Brick
10 – Top Baffle Brick



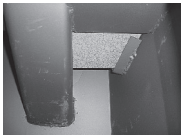
Left inner top baffle bricks 1 positioned on secondary air pipe & side supports.

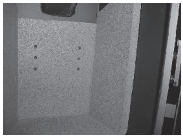




Left and right angled side bricks 6 & 7 fitted.

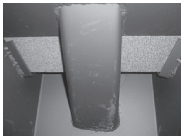
Right inner top baffle brick 2 – positioned on secondary air pipe & side supports.





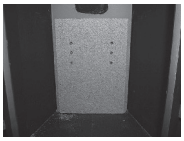
Left and right angled side bricks 6 & 7 fitted.

Top baffle bricks 2 & 3 fitted.



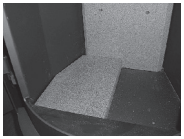
Left and right side bricks 8 & 9 fitted.

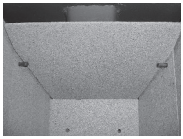
Rear brick 3 – line up tertiary air holes. Front face of brick has smaller surface area.



Left and right side bricks 8 & 9 fitted.

Left & right base bricks 4 & 5 fitted – with metal base brick tensioner positioned at side.





Top baffle brick 10 (smallest straight edge resting on top edge of rear brick) fitted and supported with two side pins.

UK: INSTALLATION MANUAL AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
WESTFIRE WF UNIQ21 • WF UNIQ21 WALL HUNG • WF UNIQ21 PEDESTAL

This manual refers to the stove type listed above, which has been tested in accordance with EN 13240. Congratulations on your purchase of a new wood burning stove from Westfire ApS. Please read this manual carefully in order to ensure that you get maximum enjoyment from your new stove and to prevent any problems. Please note that "all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance".

For further information on installing and using fireplaces and wood burning stoves, please see the relevant building regulations that apply to the country in which UNIQ 21 has been approved, as well as the relevant documents on the correct use of wood burning stoves available from your local stove supplier or your Chimney sweep.

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the UNIQ 21 wood stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.
In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.

It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS 6461 and BS 7566 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling
Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement
Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos
This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts
When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

WESTFIRE UNIQ 21 WOODSTOVE

UNIQ 21 dimensions

	WF UNIQ 21	WF UNIQ 21 WALL HUNG	WF UNIQ 21 PEDESTAL
Height	800 mm	730 mm	1140mm
Width	440mm	440mm	440mm
Depth	430mm	450mm (inc bracket)	430mm
Closed combustion option	YES	YES	YES

STOVE PERFORMANCE & TESTING
Westfire WF UNIQ 21 has been approved in accordance with EN 13240.

Stove model	Weight	Nominal heat output	WF UNIQ 21 PEDESTAL
		wood	Smokeless fuels
WF UNIQ 21	81KG	YES	N/A
WF UNIQ 21 WALL HUNG	81KG	YES	N/A
WF UNIQ 21 PEDESTAL	91KG	YES	N/A

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING
This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.
There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

CHIMNEY
Chimney Connection
Flue Diameter 150mm (175cm^2)

IMPORTANT: When installing the WF UNIQ 21 wood stove remove steel retaining bar across top flue exit. Remove bolts and take out bar replace and bolt cast onto collar.

In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure an adequate draught so as to clear the products of combustion and prevent smoke problems into the room.

Minimum draft: WF UNIQ 21 stove has been tested with a draft of 12 Pa. Maximum draft 25 Pa.
Flue gas flow 4.2 g/sec.

Flue gas temperature 240°C. approximately 12 Pa.

NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternatively the calculation procedure given in BS 5854:1980 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught.

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large i.e. more than 160 mm x 160 mm. Remedial action should be taken, if required, seeking expert advice, if necessary. If it is found necessary to line the chimney then a flue liner suitable for solid fuel must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

Any existing chimney must be clear of obstruction and have been swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting fluepipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove.

Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then either an adjustable flue damper or alternatively a draught stabiliser should be fitted. The adjustable flue damper should not close off the flue entirely but should in its closed position leave a minimum continuous opening free area of at least 20 % of the total cross sectional area of the flue or fluepipe.

Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting flue pipe.

Distance to Combustible materials
Combustible materials should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

WF UNIQ 21	
Distance to combustible materials rear	175mm
Distance to combustible materials side	300mm
Distance to flammable material/furniture	800mm

Hearth
The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported.

The Westfire WF UNIQ 21 wood stove has been tested and is suitable to be installed on a 12mm non combustible plate such as Westfire 12mm glass plates or 20mm slate plates. Installation of all hearths should comply in size and construction so that it is in accordance with the provisions of the current Building Regulations Approved Document J.

The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

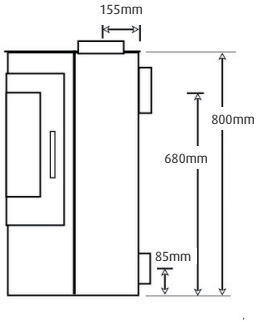
If the stove is to be installed on a wooden floor, it must be covered with a non-combustible material at least 12mm thick, in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J, to a distance of 30 cm in front of the stove and 15 cm to each side measuring from the door of the combustion chamber.

Combustion air supply
In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there should be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary if the room is double-glazed or a flue draught stabiliser is operating in the same room as the appliance. The provision of air supply to the stove must be in accordance with current Building Regulations Approved Document J. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose. Air inlets must be positioned in such a way that they cannot be blocked. An air inlet may be a vent (the vent must be open and the capacity of the vent sufficient when the stove is lit) or a fresh air system linked to the stove.

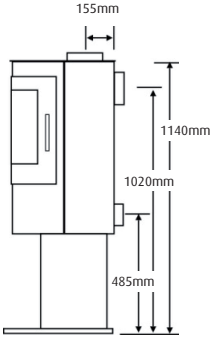
WF UNIQ 21 stoves are available with a closed air supply collar (additional item) this enables the stove to take combustion air directly from outside with a 100 mm pipe from the stove.

There are no European rules regarding the minimum distance to non-flammable walls, Westfire recommend leaving a gap of at least 10 cm behind and to sides of stove.

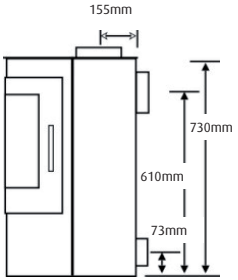
WF 21 Dimensions:



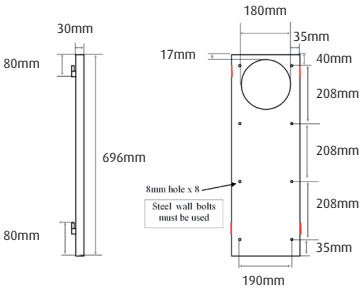
WF UNIQ 21



WF UNIQ 21 PEDESTAL



WF UNIQ 21 WALL HUNG



WF 21 WALL HUNG BRACKET
Top of bracket is 18mm below top of stove

Westfire Insulated chambers
The Westfire WF UNIQ 21 wood burning stove is lined with heat deflection panels and baffles, these panels are designed to ensure the maximum efficiency and are an integral part of the clean burn process of the stove. These baffles should not be removed apart from for cleaning the stove. Any defective panels should be replaced.

Connection to chimney

Westfire WF UNIQ 21 wood stoves have both rear and top flue connector that allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney in accordance with the instructions for "Connection to chimney" given in the instruction booklet.

Commissioning and handover
Ensure loose parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions, page 15 & 16. ' Vermiculite fire brick installation sequence' before handover. Operation of primary and secondary air controls must be fully explained.
On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, when a small fire may be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to atmosphere. Do not run at full output for at least 24 hours.
On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.
Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 6539 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.
Operating your stove – WF UNIQ 21

Initial lighting
The heat-resistant paint on your stove will cure and harden the first time you light your appliance. The curing process produces a good deal of smoke and odour, it is therefore important that the first time you light your stove the room should be well ventilated. During the process it is important to open and close the stove door periodically (every 30mins) during the first couple of firings therefore preventing the door seal cord around the door from sticking and coming away from the door. Once the Heat-resistant paint has hardened; the stove door must be kept closed except when lighting the stove, adding firewood or removing ash in order to prevent flue gas from escaping.

Lighting your appliance
Quality Firelighters should be used when lighting the stove. (Never use mentholated spirit, petrol or other flammable liquids). Lighting your stove with fire lighters will be more reliable and easier than paper.

To light your stove
1. Place a few smaller pieces of dry wood (kindling) in the stove on top of the non toxic firelighters.
2. Fully pull open the air slider (secondary air)
3. Light the firelighters and push door to closed position but do not close latch, door should remain open approximately 1cm.
4. Once the fire has caught, add two pieces of wood measuring approx 20cm with a combined weight of approx 1.4kg and close the door.
5. After approximately 10-15 minutes when the fire is burning brightly and hot closed the door fully. If the fire falters and dies down unlatch door for another 5-10 mins.
6. After approximately another 10 minutes close the secondary air slider by 10% , for the stove to burn cleanly plenty of secondary air is needed, do not be tempted to shut the fire down too early as this may cause smoke. At nominal heat output, expect to refuel your stove approximately once an hour.

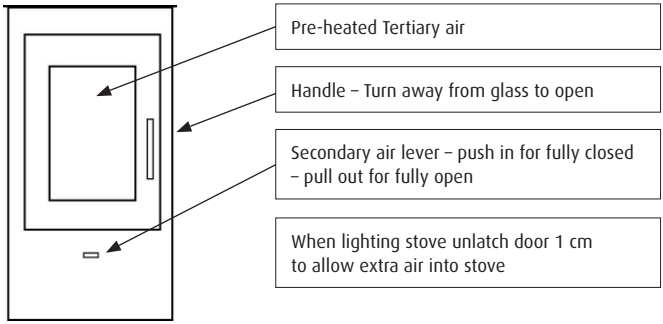
WF UNIQ 21, stoves are all equipped with a control valve for secondary air designed to ensure a plentiful supply of oxygen during firing. When lit, the stove will get very hot and due care must therefore be exercised. Please use a glove when operating levers and dampers.

RE-FUELING
To re-fuel in the cleanest way.
Before refuelling open secondary air value fully and leave for 5 minutes. Open door gently, add two pieces of wood measuring approx 20cm with a combined weight of approx 1.4kg and close the door. Leave the air values open for 10 minutes to allow the fire to reach a good temperature. Then close secondary air valve to 90% open.

In the event of a chimney fire: Close the air damper and the stove door, and call 999 or your local fire department.

If your stove is over heating close all dampers and door must be closed, and left until the stove has return to nominal temperatures.

CONTROLS on WESTFIRE UNIQ 21



Door operation
When opening the door of your Westfire stove always wear the glove that is provided to protect your hand from possible heat. The handle twists right away from the fire. When shutting the door push the door closed and twist left until the handle firmly closes.

WOOD FUEL
IMPORTANT: Never use toxic wood such as chipboard, impregnated, painted wood or finished prepared woods such as pallet.
Good quality wood is the most important factor in your stove working efficiently and cleanly. Always use dry firewood. The dryness of the firewood plays an important role since the use of wet wood results in poor fuel economy and may cause a tarry sooty film on the internals of the stove.

Newly cut wood contains 60–70% water, making it totally unsuitable for use as firewood.
Newly cut wood should be stacked and air dried under cover for two years before being used as firewood.

SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS – Westfire stoves are only CE/EN/HETAS tested and approved for wood. It is possible, however, to use other types of fuel with due care. When using coal/smokeless fuel you must use a coal insert and a mix of 80% wood, 20% coal. Please note coal reduces the lifetime of the stove and the chimney considerably.

PETROLEUM COKE IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE ON THIS STOVE; ITS USE WILL INVALIDATE THE GUARANTEE

Overnight burning
Westfire stoves are wood stoves, wood burns more efficiently and cleanly if is burnt hotter. Westfire do not recommend that their stoves are burnt overnight for this reason.
As a night time regime we recommend that the fire is loaded when hot and burnt for five minutes with the secondary air valve fully open until the new wood has taken and is burning, then close the secondary air valve to its operational position.
On returning to the stove in the morning the fire will have burn out, reload with some paper or firelighter and some kindling and open all the values fully open and the stove will relight quickly. Beware as the ash bed will have hot embers.

Use of operating tools
Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use.

Maintenance
UNIQ 21 wood stove needs to have the ash removed from the stove at regular intervals. Make sure the stove is completely cold before cleaning out ash (embers can remain hot for over 24 hours).
To clean the outside of the stove use a dry cloth.

Annual service
The inside of the stove should be serviced /cleaned once a year. To clean the inside, remove all ash, soot and tar residue from the combustion chamber. Remove insulated chamber panels and baffle, dirt and soot will collect

behind it and this must be cleaned out. Check the quality of all insulated panels and replace any which are damaged or cracked, replace stove door rope cord in the door. Check glass is correctly positioned.
The stove, the flue pipe connection and the chimney should be checked regularly by a qualified engineer. The chimney should also be checked for blockages before relighting the stove if it has not been used for an extended period of time.

The paint/ lacquer can wear thin in exposed places due to overheating. This, and other lacquer damage, may be repaired using a Westfire Senotherm paint/lacquer spray available from your Westfire dealer.
Ash must be stored in a non-combustible container and must not be mixed with other combustible waste.

TROUBLE SHOOTING, CHECK THE FOLLOWING:

1. Fire Will Not Burn
- a) the air inlet is not obstructed in any way,
- b) that chimneys and flueways are clear,
- c) that a suitable fuel is being used,
- d) that there is an adequate air supply into the room,
- e) that an extractor fan is not fitted in the same room as the fire.

2. Fire Blazing Out Of Control
- a) the doors are tightly closed,
- b) the air control is turned down to the minimum setting,
- c) the air inlet damper is closed and that it is not prevented from closing completely by a piece of ash,
- d) a suitable fuel is being used,
- e) the door seals are in good condition.
- f) the chimney draft may be too strong
- g) check ash pan seal and
- h) check for ash below ash pan causing pan to not seat correctly and clean out.

3. Soot forms on the window
- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) the intake of secondary air may be insufficient
- c) fire not hot enough

4. The stove fails to heat fully
- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) The intake of secondary air may be insufficient

5. Smoke or odour
- a) Weak chimney draft
- b) check for blockages in the flue pipe/chimney
- c) check the height of the chimney in relation to the surroundings

6. Soot in the chimney
- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) intake of secondary air may be insufficient

Chimney Fires
If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn the air control setting to the minimum, and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out in which case the control should be kept at the minimum setting until the fire in the stove has gone out. The chimney and flueways should then be cleaned. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately.

After a chimney fire the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advice should be sought if necessary.

Permanent air vent
The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently.
In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

WARNING NOTE
Properly installed and maintained, this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling during normal operation. Occasional fume emissions may occur when removing ash and re fuelling. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate room
(b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance
(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
(d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

IMPORTANT NOTES
General
Before lighting the stove check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described in the installation instructions have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. As part of the stoves' commissioning and handover the installer should have shown you how to operate the stove correctly.

Use of fireguard
When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 6539.

Chimney cleaning
The chimney should be swept at least once a year for smokeless fuels and a minimum of twice a year for wood and other fuels. It is important that the flue connection and chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire. In situations where it is not possible to sweep through the stove the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the stove flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the stove to the chimney must be cleaned with a flue brush.

HETAS Ltd Approval
This appliance has obtained HETAS Ltd approval on a safe and fit for purpose level (single tick approval) for burning wood logs only as detailed in list of recommended fuels. Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

Guarantee
Your new stove is covered by a five year guarantee against manufacturing defects. Your receipt documents the date of purchase. The guarantee does not cover damage caused by faulty operation such as overheating or the stove being incorrectly connected, or damage which occurs as a result of external physical force.

The guarantee does not cover damage to replaceable parts, transport costs associated with repairs under warranty or the installation/dismantling of the stove in connection with repairs under warranty.

Warning! Any unauthorised modification of the appliance is forbidden.
Only replacement parts recommended by Westfire ApS should be used for repairs.

D: INSTALLATIONS- UND GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG – WESTFIRE WF21

Diese Anweisung bezieht sich auf nachfolgend genanntes Modell, das gemäß den Vorschriften der Norm CE/EN 13240 geprüft wurde.

Wir beglückwünschen Sie zum Erwerb Ihres neuen Westfire Kaminofens! Damit Sie viel Freude daran haben, bitten wir Sie, diese Gebrauchsanweisung sorgfältig durchzulesen, denn so lassen sich Probleme vermeiden.
Wir machen darauf aufmerksam, dass bei der Installation alle einschlägigen Verordnungen und Normvorschriften einzuhalten sind.
Wenn Sie sich bezüglich Aufstellung/Anschluss und Betrieb des Modells WF 21 eingehender informieren möchten, verweisen wir auf das Faltblatt „Brandstättenverordnung", das Sie bei Ihrem Fachhändler oder bei dem für Sie zuständigen Schornsteinfegermeister anfordern können. Dort können Sie sich auch über das ordnungsgemäße Befeuern informieren.

AUFSTELL- UND ANSCHLUSSANLEITUNG
Bei Aufstellung/Anschluss Ihres Kaminofens sind Gesetze und Bestimmungen einzuhalten, die in den örtlichen Bauvorschriften nachzulesen sind. Diese besagen, dass bei geschlossenen Feuerstellen Fußböden aus brennbarem Material bis mindestens 30 cm vor der Feuerungsöffnung und mindestens 15 cm zu jeder Seite abgedeckt sein müssen. Die schützende Unterlage muss aus nicht brennbarem Material wie z. B. Stahl- oder Glasplatten, Klinkern oder Kunstschieferplatten bestehen.

Der Fußboden muss dort, wo der Kaminofen stehen soll, ausreichend tragfähig sein.

Der Abstand zu brennbaren Materialien gem. EN 13240 geht aus dem Schild auf der Ofenrückseite hervor.

	Abstand hinten (cm)	Abstand seitlich (cm)	Abstand zu Möbeln, vorn (cm)
WF 21	17,5 cm	30 cm	80 cm

Bei nicht brennbaren Wänden gibt es keine Vorschriften, jedoch empfehlen wir wegen der bequemeren Reinigung mindestens 10 cm hinter dem Ofen frei zu lassen.

Weil Verbrennung Luft erfordert, ist für eine ausreichende, nicht blockierbare Frischluftzufuhr in den Raum zu sorgen, wo der Kaminofen steht. Dabei kann es sich um ein offenes, ausreichend dimensioniertes Belüftungsventil oder ein am Ofen angeschlossenes Frischluftsystem handeln.
Alle Kaminöfen von Westfire sind mit einer Rauchumlenkplatte ausgestattet, sodass der Weg, den der Rauch nimmt, möglichst lang ist.

ANSCHLUSS AN SCHORNSTEIN
Der Schornstein muss einen Durchmesser von mindestens 15 cm aufweisen, was einer Öffnung von 175 cm² entspricht.
Er muss zudem eine Höhe haben, die ausreichend Zug gewährleistet und dafür sorgt, dass es zu keiner Rauchbelästigung in unmittelbarer Nähe kommt. Schließlich muss er mit einer leicht zugänglichen Reinigungsklappe versehen sein.

Das Modell WF 21 ist nach den europäischen Normvorschriften (EN 13240) zugelassen. Die Nennwärmeleistung beträgt 5 kW.
WF 21: Erprobungsgewicht von 81 kg.
Min. Schornsteinzug (Prüfwert): 12 Pa. Max. Schornsteinzug: 25 Pa.
Abgasmassen storm: 6,3 g/s.
Rauchgastemperatur: 248°.
Förderdruck bei NW: 0,10 Mbar
CO Emission (Bez. 13 % O2): 0,19 %
Das Modell WF 21 verfügt über eine Rohranschlussmöglichkeit oben und an der Rückseite.

Das Rauchrohr ist mit einer Regulierklappe erhältlich, die es ermöglicht, den Schornsteinzug an Tagen mit starkem Wind zu regulieren. Sie darf sich nicht vollständig schließen lassen, d. h., der freie Durchgang muss mind. 20 cm² betragen.

Eine Verringerung des Schornsteinzugs kann auch auf andere Weise herbeigeführt werden, etwa durch Luftzufuhr im Schornsteinbereich.

Das Modell WF 21 lässt sich auch an Schornsteine anschließen, an die andere Heizquellen angeschlossen sind. Da mit Gas betriebene Heizquellen einen eigenen Schornstein benötigen, dürfen hier keine anderen Heizquellen angeschlossen werden.

BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG
Da der hitzebeständige Lack beim ersten Anheizen des Kaminofens aushärtet, können sich Gerüche und Rauch bilden. Aus diesem Grund ist für gute Belüftung zu sorgen.

Bei den ersten Befeuerungen sollte die Ofentür etwas offen stehen und erst nach dem Erkalten des Ofens geschlossen werden, damit die Dichtungsschnur nicht „festklebt" und sich anschließend ablöst.
Nach dem Aushärten des hitzebeständigen Lacks **muss die Ofentür geschlossen bleiben,** um ein Entweichen des Rauchgases zu vermeiden. Sie darf also nur zum Anheizen, Einfüllen von Brennholz und Entfernen von Verbrennungsresten geöffnet werden.

Beim Anheizen wird das Zuluftsystem durch Herausziehen der Regulierstange geöffnet, und die Tür muss 1-2 cm offen stehen.
Zum Entzünden eignen sich Kaminanzünder gut, während Brennspiritus, Benzin oder andere feuergefährlichen Flüssigkeiten unter keinen Umständen verwendet werden dürfen! Legen Sie einige kleinere Holzstücke über Kreuz auf die Kaminanzünder.
Wenn alles gut brennt, werden 2 weitere Holzstücke von ca. 20 cm Länge (Gewicht ca. 1,2 kg) aufgelegt. Nach 7 Minuten die Regulierstange zu etwa 10% eingeschoben. Nach jeweils 1 Stunde ist bei Nennwärmeleistung Brennholz nachzulegen.
Das Modell WF 21, das häufiges Nachlegen erfordert, ist nicht für Dauerbetrieb (rund um die Uhr) ausgelegt.

Es ist mit einem Regler für Sekundärluft ausgestattet, mit dem sich die Zufuhr von Sauerstoff bei kontinuierlicher Verbrennung einstellen lässt.

Da alle Teile des Kaminofens bei Betrieb heiß werden, muss man entsprechend **Umsicht** walten lassen. Regulierklappe und Griff dürfen nur mit Handschuhen berührt werden!

Verhalten bei einem Schornsteinbrand
Luftklappe und Tür schließen, dann sofort die Notruf-Nr. 112 oder die örtliche Feuerwehr anrufen.

GRUNDEINSTELLUNG DER REGULIERKLAPPEN BEI BETRIEB

	Sekundärluft
WF 21	Zu 90 % geöffnet

Bezüglich der Einstellung der Sekundärluft muss man eigene Erfahrungen sammeln, da Schornsteinbauweise und -höhe ebenso eine Rolle spielen wie Qualität des Brennmaterials, Witterungsbedingungen usw. Man kann sich aber durch Augenschein überzeugen, ob die Verbrennung korrekt erfolgt. Bildet sich im Kaminofen ein harter, glänzender Rußbelag, weist das auf eine unvollständige Verbrennung hin. In diesem Fall muss mehr Sekundärluft zugeführt werden.

Vor dem Anzünden sind die Zugverhältnisse zu überprüfen. Dies kann mithilfe eines zusammengeknüllten Stückes Zeitungspapier erfolgen, das in die Brennkammer gelegt und angezündet wird. Zieht der Rauch gut durch den Schornstein ab, ist alles in Ordnung.

BRENNHOLZ
Verwenden Sie niemals mit Giftstoffen belastetes Holz (Spanplatten, gestrichenes oder imprägniertes Holz), sondern stets gut durchgetrocknete Holzscheite. Der Trocknungsgrad des Holzes spielt eine große Rolle, denn feuchtes Holz wärmt nicht nur schlecht, sondern führt auch zu Versottung.
Da frisch gefällte Bäume 60-70% Wasser enthalten, eignet sich Holz hiervon nicht sind zum Heizen.

Es ist davon auszugehen, dass Holzscheite von frisch gefällten Bäumen 2 Jahre lang unter einem Halbdach 2 Jahre lagern müssen, bevor sie verheizt werden können.

WARTUNG UND PFLEGE
Der Aschenkasten sollte regelmäßig entleert werden.

Eine Reinigung sollte nur bei erkaltetem Ofen vorgenommen werden. Die Außenflächen des Ofens werden mit einem trockenen Lappen abgewischt. Einmal im Jahr sollte der Ofen auch innen gründlich sauber gemacht werden. Hierzu werden Asche und ggf. Ruß und Teerreste aus dem Feuerraum entfernt. Die Rauchumlenkplatte wird herausgenommen, da sich rückseitig Schmutz und Ruß ablagern. Da die Türdichtungen nach längerer Betriebszeit undicht werden können, sind sie zu überprüfen.
Wurde der Ofen längere Zeit nicht benutzt, ist er vor Inbetriebnahme auf guten Zug zu überprüfen. Ferner sollten Ofen, Rauchgasrohr und Schornstein regelmäßig durch einen Fachmann inspiziert werden.
Durch Überhitzung kann es an bestimmten Stellen zu Lackschäden kommen. Schäden dieser oder anderer Art lassen sich mit Senotherm-Lack aus der Spraydose beheben, der im Fachhandel erhältlich ist.

Behälter für Asche müssen aus nicht brennbarem Material bestehen, und Asche darf nicht mit anderem, brennbaren Abfall in Berührung kommen.

Der Feuerraum ist mit Platten der Fa. Skamol ausgekleidet. Da sich diese Platten mit der Zeit abnutzen, müssen sie ausgetauscht werden, was im Übrigen auch für die Rauchumlenkplatte gilt.
Wenn man ein Holzstück zu heftig in den Ofen wirft, kann es passieren, dass eine Skamol-Platte einen Riss bekommt. Das wirkt sich jedoch nicht auf die Verbrennung aus, sofern die Rauchumlenkplatte nicht beteiligt ist. Offensichtlich stark verschlissene Platten müssen ausgetauscht werden. Dies gilt auch für Platten mit mehreren Rissen.

Bei Überhitzung des Kaminofens müssen Luftklappe und Tür geschlossen werden.

BETRIEBSSTÖRUNGEN
Wenn die Glasscheibe verrußt, liegt das vermutlich an feuchtem Holz oder daran, dass das Feuer zu wenig Sekundärluft bekommen hat.

Brennt das Holz zu schnell ab, kann das daran liegen, dass der Schornsteinzug zu stark oder die Tür undicht ist.

Gibt der Ofen zu wenig Wärme ab, kann die Verwendung von nassem Holz die Ursache sein.

Rauch oder Geruchsbelästigung kann auf schlechten Schornsteinzug zurückzuführen sein. Prüfen Sie, ob Rauchrohr und Schornstein verstopft sind und die Schornsteinhöhe den örtlichen Verhältnissen angemessen ist.
Eine Versottung des Schornsteins kann durch Heizen mit feuchtem Holz oder zu geringe Zufuhr von Sekundärluft beim normalen Betrieb entstehen.

GARANTIE
Auf den neuen Kaminofen werden 5 Jahre Garantie auf Fabrikationsfehler gewährt. **Ihre Rechnung** gilt als Nachweis für das Datum des Kaufs. **Die Garantie erstreckt sich nicht auf Schäden**, die sich aus Überhitzung durch falsche Bedienung, nicht sachgemäßen Anschluss oder äußere Einwirkungen ergeben.

Ausgenommen sind ferner Verschleißteile sowie Kosten für Transport oder Auf-/Abbauarbeiten im Zuge von Garantie-Reparaturen.

Die Garantie erlischt bei unbefugten technischen Änderungen am Ofen.
Bei Reparaturen sind ausschließlich von der Fa. Westfire ApS empfohlene Ersatzteile zu verwenden.

FR: NOTICE D'INSTALLATION ET D'UTILISATION – WESTFIRE WF21

Nous vous félicitons pour l'achat de votre nouveau poêle fabriqué par Westfire ApS. Pour en profiter pleinement et vous éviter toute difficulté, nous vous invitons à lire attentivement cette notice. Nous attirons votre attention sur « l'obligation de respecter tous les règlements locaux, dont ceux qui se rapportent aux normes nationales et européennes, lors de l'installation du poêle ».
Pour plus d'informations sur l'installation et l'utilisation de la cheminée ou du poêle, vous pouvez consulter la brochure sur la règlementation d'urbanisme dans le pays où le modèle WF21 est homologué, et la brochure sur l'utilisation correcte du bois de chauffe, toutes deux disponibles chez votre revendeur de poêle ou chez votre ramoneur.

NOTICE D'INSTALLATION ET UTILISATION
L'installation de votre poêle est soumise à certaines lois et dispositions de la règlementation d'urbanisme qui doivent être respectées. Pour plus de détails, nous vous invitons à consulter la règlementation d'urbanisme. Celle-ci mentionne que pour les foyers fermés, les sols inflammables doivent être protégés sur une surface d'au moins 30 cm devant l'ouverture du foyer, et d'au moins 15 cm sur les côtés. La protection doit être constituée d'un matériau non inflammable comme une plaque en acier ou en verre, des carrelages ou une plaque en ardoise synthétique.

Les sols sur lesquels sont installés les poêles doivent être d'une portée suffisante pour supporter le poids du poêle.

La distance entre le poêle et le matériau inflammable est indiquée sur l'écriteau EN 13240 situé derrière le poêle.

	Arrière (cm)	Côté (cm)	Distance avec les meubles placés devant (cm)
WF 21	17,5 cm	30 cm	80 cm

Pour les murs non inflammables, aucun règlement ne spécifie la distance autorisée, mais nous recommandons un espace de 10 cm derrière le poêle pour pouvoir le nettoyer.

La combustion demande de l'air et il est donc nécessaire d'avoir un apport d'air frais suffisant dans la pièce où le poêle est installé. Les arrivées d'air doivent être placées de manière à ne pas être bloquées. Il peut s'agir d'un clapet (celui-ci doit rester ouvert et avoir une capacité suffisante lorsque le poêle est allumé), ou un système d'air frais raccordé au poêle. Tous les poêles de Westfire sont équipés d'un inverseur de fumées qui assure un transport des fumées suffisamment long.

RACCORD AVEC LA CHEMINÉE
Le conduit de cheminée utilisé doit toujours avoir un diamètre d'au moins 15 cm, correspondant à une ouverture de 175 cm2. La cheminée doit être suffisamment longue pour que le tirage se fasse correctement et que la fumée ne gêne pas l'entourage ; en outre, la cheminée doit être équipée d'un volet de nettoyage facilement accessible.

Le WF21 satisfait à la norme européenne (EN 13240).
La puissance thermique nominale est de 5 kW.
Le WF21 a un poids à l'essai de 81 kg.
Tirage minimum : le poêle a été testé avec un tirage de 12 Pa. Le tirage max. est de 25 Pa.
Le débit des gaz de combustion est de 6,3 g/sec.
La température des gaz de combustion est mesurée à 248°.
Le modèle WF21 a une sortie au-dessus et à l'arrière.

La cheminée doit être équipée d'une trappe de régulation placée dans le conduit de fumée, de manière à réguler le tirage de la cheminée les jours de grand vent. La trappe ne doit pas se fermer complètement mais doit avoir une surface libre d'au moins 20 cm2 sur la surface d'ouverture totale du conduit. Il est également possible d'avoir d'autres types de limitateurs de tirage, par exemple en laissant entrer l'air dans la cheminée sans passer par le poêle.

Le modèle WF21 peut être raccordé au conduit de cheminée même lorsque d'autres systèmes y sont aussi raccordés. Les systèmes au gaz doivent toujours avoir leur propre conduit et aucun autre système ne doit s'y raccorder.

CONSEILS D'UTILISATION

La première fois que vous faites du feu dans votre poêle, le revêtement réfractaire se solidifie et provoque un dégagement d'odeur et de fumée. Assurez-vous alors que la pièce est bien aérée.

Vous devez également garder la porte légèrement ouverte les deux premières fois où vous allumez votre poêle lorsque celui-ci est froid, pour éviter que la corde d'étanchéité ne colle au poêle et ne se détache. Une fois que le revêtement réfractaire est solidifié, la porte doit rester fermée sauf au moment où vous allumez le poêle, lorsque vous rajoutez du combustible ou que vous enlevez les cendres, pour empêcher que les gaz de combustion ne s'échappent.

Avant d'allumer votre poêle, vous devez ouvrir le système d'aération en tirant complètement sur le levier de régulation d'air, et et ouvrir la porte de 1 à 2 cm environ.
La meilleure façon d'allumer le poêle est d'utiliser des briquettes d'allumage. N'utilisez jamais d'alcool, d'essence ou d'autres liquides inflammables pour allumer votre poêle ! Placez de petits morceaux de bois en travers du poêle au-dessus des briquettes d'allumage. Une fois que le feu a bien pris, placez deux morceaux de bois de 20 cm environ pesant en tout environ 1,2 kg. Après 7 minutes, repoussez le levier de régulation d'air de 10 % environ. Le rechargement de combustible se fait une fois par heure à puissance nominale. Le poêle WF21 est prévu pour fonctionner par intermittence (le bois doit être rajouté souvent et le poêle n'est pas conçu pour être chauffé en continu).

Le poêle WF21 est équipé d'un clapet de régulation pour l'air secondaire qui doit assurer l'apport en air comburant.

Lorsque le poêle est allumé, toutes les surfaces chauffent et il faut alors faire preuve de prudence. Pour manipuler la trappe ou la poignée, il est nécessaire d'utiliser un gant.

Au cas où la cheminée est en feu : Fermez la trappe d'aération et la porte puis composez le 112 ou le numéro des pompiers.

POSITIONS DE RÉGLAGE DES TRAPPES DURANT L'UTILISATION :

	Air secondaire
WF 21	Ouverture à 90 %

Il est nécessaire de se familiariser avec le réglage de l'air secondaire dans la mesure où la qualité de la cheminée, sa hauteur et la qualité du combustible utilisé tout comme les conditions extérieures jouent un rôle important mais on peut également voir si la combustion se déroule correctement. Si votre poêle se recouvre intérieurement d'une suie dure et brillante, c'est le signe que la combustion est insatisfaisante. Dans ce cas, un apport d'air secondaire est nécessaire.

Il est important de contrôler les conditions de tirage avant d'allumer le poêle ; il suffit pour cela de chiffonner un morceau de papier journal, de le placer dans la chambre à combustion et de l'allumer. Si la fumée passe bien à travers la cheminée, le tirage est satisfaisant.

COMBUSTIBLE

N'utilisez jamais de bois toxique comme des planches d'aggloméré, du bois peint ou traité. Utilisez toujours du bois sec. Le niveau de sécheresse du bois joue un rôle capital car lorsque le bois est humide, la combustion coûte plus cher et il y a formation de bistre. Le bois fraîchement coupé contient entre 60 et 70 % d'eau, ce qui le rend absolument impropre comme combustible. Il doit d'abord être entreposé et mis à sécher au vent sous un auvent pendant deux ans avant de pouvoir servir comme bois de chauffe.

ENTRETIEN

La cendre doit être enlevée à intervalles réguliers.

Le poêle ne doit être nettoyé que lorsqu'il est froid. Il doit être essuyé extérieurement avec un chiffon sec. L'intérieur du poêle doit être nettoyé une fois par an. Pour cela, il faut retirer les cendres et les restes éventuels de suie et de goudron de la chambre à combustion. L'inverseur de fumées doit être retiré car les saletés et la suie ont tendance à s'accumuler derrière. Les joints de la porte finissent par s'user avec le temps et ils doivent être vérifiés. Le poêle, le raccord des gaz de combustion et la cheminée doivent être examinés régulièrement par un technicien qualifié. Après une longue période sans utilisation, il faut vérifier que la cheminée est libre de toute obstruction avant d'allumer le poêle à nouveau. Aux endroits exposés, le revêtement du poêle peut s'user à cause de la surchauffe. Cette usure, de même que les autres dommages dans le revêtement, peut être réparée en utilisant une peinture Senotherm spéciale en spray disponible chez tous les revendeurs de poêles.

La chambre à combustion est recouverte de plaques Skamol en vermiculite. Avec le temps, ces plaques s'usent et doivent être remplacées. Cela est également le cas de l'inverseur de fumées. Il peut arriver que l'une des plaques Skamol se fende après avoir été heurtée trop violemment par un morceau de bois. Cela n'a pas d'incidence sur la combustion (ce qui n'est pas le cas de l'inverseur de fumées). Lorsque les plaques Skamol sont si usées qu'elles ne sont plus entières, il est temps de les remplacer. C'est également le cas lorsque les plaques sont fendues à plusieurs endroits.

En cas de surchauffe du poêle, la trappe d'aération et la porte doivent être fermées.

EN CAS DE DYSFONCTIONNEMENT
Lorsque la vitre se recouvre de suie, cela signifie probablement que le bois est humide ou que le foyer ne reçoit pas suffisamment d'air secondaire.

Si le bois brûle trop vite, cela peut être dû au fait que la cheminée tire trop fortement ou qu'il y a une fuite dans la porte.

Lorsque le poêle ne chauffe pas suffisamment, il se peut que le bois de chauffe utilisé soit humide.

Les problèmes de fumée ou d'odeur peuvent être dus à un mauvais tirage de la cheminée. Vérifiez que le conduit de fumée et la cheminée ne sont pas obstrués, et vérifiez la hauteur du conduit de cheminée par rapport aux conditions extérieures. La présence de suie dans le conduit de cheminée peut s'expliquer par l'utilisation d'un bois humide, ou par un manque d'air secondaire lors de la combustion.

GARANTIE
Votre nouveau poêle est garanti cinq ans contre tout défaut de fabrication. **Votre facture** sert à documenter la date de l'achat. **La garantie** ne couvre pas les dégâts survenus suite à une erreur de manipulation, notamment la surchauffe, un raccord défectueux ou des dommages survenus pour des causes physiques externes.

La garantie ne couvre pas les dommages sur des pièces qui peuvent être changées, ni les frais de transport suite à des réparations sous garantie, ni le montage/démontage des réparations sous garantie.

Avertissement : il est interdit de procéder à des modifications non autorisées de ce système. En cas de réparation, utilisez uniquement des pièces détachées recommandées par Westfire ApS.

TEST Reg.nr. 300

TEKNOLOGISK INSTITUT
Akkrediteret prøvningsorgan, DANAK-akkreditering nr. 300

TEKNOLOGISK
INSTITUT

Teknologiparken
Kongsvang Allé 29
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Phone +45 72 20 10 00
Fax +45 72 20 10 19
Info@teknologisk.dk

PRØVNINGSATTEST

Uddrag af rapport nr. 300-ELAB-1164-EN og 300-ELAB-1164-NS

Emne: Brændeovn, Westfire, Type **WF 21**

Rekvirent: Westfire ApS, Tømrervej 3, 6800 Varde (DK)

Procedure:

X	Prøvning efter DS/EN13240/A2:2004
X	Prøvning efter NS3058-1, NS 3058-2 og NS3059 (partikelmåling)
	Støvmåling efter DIN plus Zertifizierungsprogramm

PRØVNINGSRESULTATER

Prøvning ved nominel ydelse iht. EN 13240 afsnit A4.7 er foretaget med brænde, og følgende resultater blev opnået:

Nominel ydelse: 5,0 kW

CO-emission henført til 13% O_2: 0,19 %

Virkningsgrad: 74 %

Røggastemperatur: 248°C

Sikkerhedsprøvning er foretaget iht. EN 13240 afsnit A4.9.2.2. Ved følgende afstande til brændbart materiale er temperaturen mindre end 65°C over rumtemperaturen:

Afstand til sidevæg: 300 mm **Afstand til bagvæg:** 175 mm

Partikelmåling iht. NS 3058 og/eller støvmåling iht. metode DIN plus:

Partikelemission efter NS 3058: 5,80 g/kg (tørstof) middelværdi (maks. 10)

Partikelemission efter NS 3058: 9,53 g/kg (tørstof) maksimalt (maks. 20)

Støvemission efter metode DIN plus: - mg/Nm³ ved 13% O_2 (maks. 75)

Bemærk venligst, at de oplyste værdier er et uddrag af prøvningsrapporten. For yderligere oplysninger henvises til prøvningsrapporten, se nummer ovenfor.
Teknologisk Institut er notificeret prøvningsorgan med ID-nr. 1235.

Århus, den 4. april 2008 Max Bjerrum Teknikumingeniør	Skorstensfejerpåtegning

På baggrund af ovennævnte partikelemission attesteres det hermed, at fyringsanlægget opfylder emissionskravene i bilag 1 til Bekendtgørelse nr. 1432 af 11/12/2007 vedr. regulering af luftforurening fra brændeovne og brændekedler samt visse andre faste anlæg til energiproduktion.

14136 Mediegruppen Reklamebureau
Der tages forbehold for trykfejl